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HISTORISCHE ARBEITEN, VORNEHMLICH ZUR REFORMATIONSZEIT.
 Von C. A. CORNELIUS. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot,
 1899. Pp. x + 628. M. 14.

THE aged and infirm Cornelius, stricken down in the midst of important literary labors, especially the editing of Kampschulte's great work on Calvin, sends forth this collection of his minor works as a farewell greeting to his friends. Cornelius is best known as a friend and associate of Döllinger in the liberal Catholic movement, and as the author of an epoch-making work on the Anabaptists (*Geschichte d. Münsterischen Aufruhrs*, 1855-60), in which, putting aside party prejudice, he sought by exhaustive research to bring to light the real nature of the movement that went forward throughout Switzerland, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, etc., with irresistible sweep, from 1525 onward, and that so largely modified the course of ecclesiastical development. Since the publication of this work Anabaptist history has been an object of serious study by many able investigators, and the *odium theologicum* that formerly attached to the name "Anabaptist" has become almost a thing of the past. In 1872 Wilhelm Kampschulte, who had devoted many years of his life to the study of Calvin and the Genevan Reformation, dying, left his unfinished work unconditionally in the hands of his like-minded friend, our author. Cornelius has laboriously gone through the new Strassburg edition (Baum & Cunitz) of Calvin's works and other printed collections of documents, and has also sought to exhaust the manuscript materials in the archives of Bern and Geneva. Following Kampschulte, Cornelius' aim has been to set forth impartially the history of the conflicts and developments through which Geneva became Calvinistic. Foreseeing his early departure, he has committed the task of completing Kampschulte's work on Calvin to Dr. Walter Goetz, a man of like spirit and learning. A Catholic work on Calvin, written on the basis of the most exhaustive mastery of the sources and free from partisan bitterness, will be looked for with the greatest interest by students of the history of doctrine, church polity, and practical reform.

In the present volume the author has gathered a number of monographs, several of which have appeared in the proceedings of learned societies, encyclopædias, and elsewhere. The first paper is on "The Münster Humanists and Their Relation to the Reformation." The most noted of these leaders during the later years of the fifteenth and the early years of the sixteenth century were Rudolph von Langen, Graf Moritz von Spiegelberg, Hegius, Hermann von dem Busche,

Murmellius, Cæsarius, Camener, Rothmann, Fabricius, Cotius, and Kerssenbroick. The earlier of these, especially the three first named, had been educated in the school of the Brethren of the Common Life, and retained the impress of the spiritual culture there received even after their studies in Italy and their absorption in classical studies. The author characterizes the Münster Humanists by generations. The first (Langen), satisfied with freedom to study the ancient classical writers, does not go much beyond traditional ideas, adhering with heart-felt devotion to the old religious faith and life. The Humanists of the second generation divide; some (Camener) perpetuate the famous school in the spirit of its founder, while others (von dem Busche) concern themselves with practical reformatory issues in a moderate way. The third generation (Fabricius, Rothmann) enters fully into the theological conflicts of the time and shares the fate of parties. The fourth generation (Kerssenbroick) seeks to restore Humanism to its old quiet form. The author gives a number of interesting specimens of the Humanistic literature of the time.

The second paper, on "The Netherland Anabaptists during the Siege of Münster, 1534-35," gives a very vivid impression of the widespread fanaticism that had been aroused in the Netherlands by the preaching of Jan Mathyszoon and his confrères, and of the terrible sufferings involved in the suppression of the millenarian craze.

The third article, on "The History of the Münster Anabaptists," consists of excellent sketches of Johann Bokelson (John of Leyden), Johann Klopriss (one of the Wassenberg preachers, who figured prominently in the Münster kingdom), Bernt Knipperdollinck, and Jan Mathyszoon, the great prophet of the movement.

The fourth, longest (452 pages), and most important of the papers is "On Calvin's History." The sketch begins with Calvin's visit to the duchess Renata of Ferrara between March, 1536, when he finished the "Institutes," and July, 1536, when he entered upon his activity in Geneva. After a very interesting account of Calvin's visit to Renata and of the relations of the duchess to the Reformation, the author proceeds to discuss with rare luminosity Calvin's banishment from Geneva in 1538. The condition of Geneva on Calvin's arrival, his early and later relations to the work, the various opposing forces, their nature and their personnel, the issues that were raised between Calvin and his opponents, his own scheme of church discipline as it had been developed up to the date of his banishment — everything, in a word, that the rich published and manuscript literature of the time enables an accomplished

and unbiased investigator to ascertain regarding the outward events and the inner motives of the various parties concerned, is brought out with admirable clearness and detail. It is impracticable to give in this notice the author's views on the multitudinous issues that arose at that juncture or in the later periods of Calvin's activity. Calvin's return to Geneva, and the forces that were at work during his absence to make his return possible and to induce him to take up anew the work laid down, are sketched with like learning and insight. His labors, conflicts, and triumphs from his return to Geneva until the end of his controversy with Perrin, 1548, close this great monographic torso. The reviewer has not noticed in this splendid essay any expression of opinion on the part of the author regarding the character of Calvin or the merits of his reformatory work. He seems content to give the facts and to allow the reader to form his own judgment.

The other papers are "On the German Strivings for Unity in the Sixteenth Century," a series of five brief papers on church polity, a memorial address on Döllinger, and biographical sketches of Karl Cornelius, August von Drussel, Ferdinand Gregorovius, Fr. Wilhelm R. Kampschulte, and Carl Spruner von Merz. At the end of the volume the author gives a complete bibliography of his publications.

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THE ENGLISH CHURCH FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST (597-1066). By WILLIAM HUNT, M.A. London and New York: The Macmillan Co., 1899. Pp. xix + 444. \$1.50.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By WILLIAM BOYD CARPENTER, Bishop of Ripon. London: John Murray, 1900. Pp. xvi + 517, with 33 Illustrations. 6s.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. By H. D. M. SPENCE, Dean of Gloucester. London: J. M. Dent; New York: The Macmillan Co., 1900. Pp. 246. \$0.50.

VERY REV. W. R. W. STEPHENS, Dean of Winchester, and Rev. William Hunt have undertaken to edit a new *History of the English Church*. The work will consist of seven volumes, distributed among seven competent scholars, each being responsible for a period to which he has devoted special attention. The work, as a whole, will be a continuous